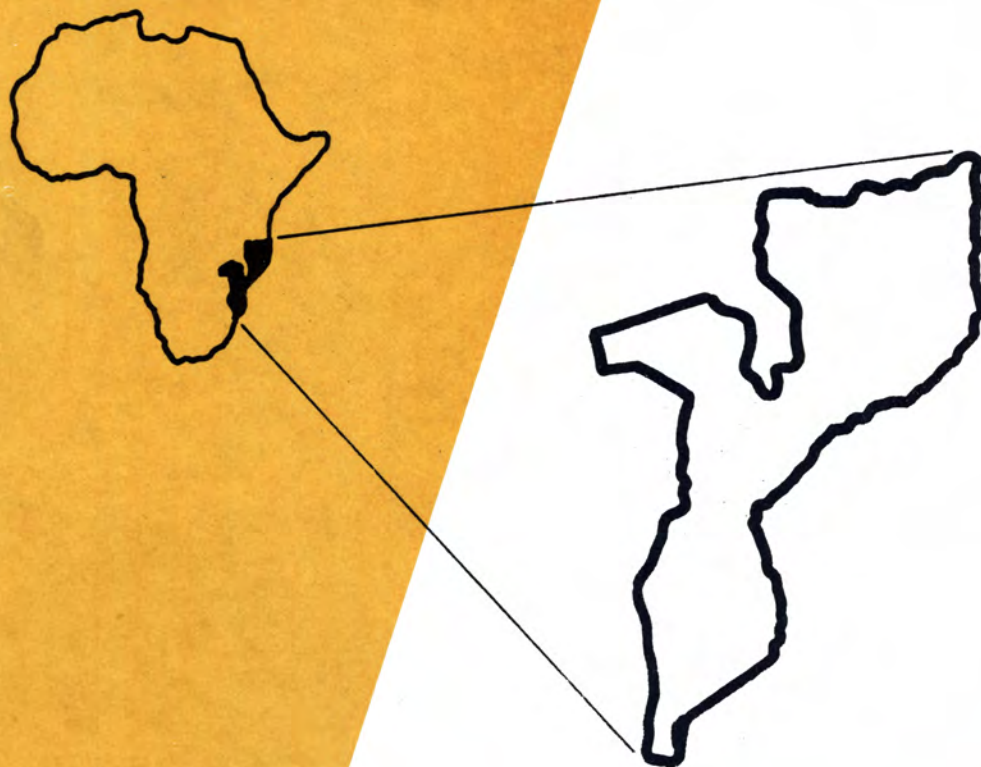


# MOZAMBICAN



## REVOLUTION



FRELIMO GUERRILLAS  
ON PARADE AT A MILITARY BASE

- FRELIMO -

MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTION

December 1965  
January & February 1966

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# THE AFRICAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE

The Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity hold its eight ordinary session.

It is not necessary to stress the importance of this Committee: its is enough to say that it is on its decisions and on its action that the speeding up of the liberation struggle in the territories under colonial domination to a large extent depends.

All oppressed people are ready to rise and fight for their liberation. However, it is impossible for them to beat the well trained and well equipped colonialist armies if they do not have at their command equally efficient weapons. It is in this sense that the activity of the African Liberation Committee is extremely important, by channelling the aid given by the independent African countries to the responsible liberation movement in each colonial territory.

Among the important decisions taken in this eight session, one of the most importants is to give a more dinamic and revolutionary character to the Committee, in order to make it truly a Committee of action - announced the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Oscar Kambona, at a press conference.

Rhodesia and Mozambique have been placed high on the priority list.

Regarding the freedom struggle in Mozambique, Mr. Kambona said that the members of the Committee were happy to review progress in the Mozambican struggle.

He revealed that the Committee will give all available help to intensify the struggle in Mozambique.

Another important decision taken by the Committee, based on an objective analysis of the situation in Mozambique, was to support only one freedom movement in that country. Mr. Kambona said that full support had been given to the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

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It is encouraging for us to see that our work for the liberation of our country, our contribution for the liberation of Africa, the revolutionary spirit of FRELIMO are duely recognised by the Liberation Committee and, through it, by the Organisation of African Unity.

This recognition constitutes a stimulus for our struggle. At the same time, the decision of the Committee "to give all available help to intensify the struggle in Mozambique" has the effect of greatly raising the morale of our militants.

We shall always work in order to merit the confidence that our people and Africa have placed in us.

With our indomitable determination, with the whole Africa at our side, our final victory appears as a imminent certainty.

## EDITORIAL

Gradually, without spectacular advances, without dramatic successes but with a steady rhythm, as someone building a house is sure that it will be solid and will endure throughout time - thus we go on building our freedom.

Freedom is precious. Its value can only be well understood by those who are deprived of it. In order to understand the determination of our people, it is necessary to be identified with them. Those who were born and have always lived in a free country can only understand with difficulty why, for example, a young Mozambican girl would prefer to be tortured and to die (the Portuguese soldiers cut off her limbs one by one) rather than reveal the place of a military base of our guerrillas; why an old man preferred to be burnt alive, in a hut, rather than reveal the place where the FRELIMO militants were hidden; why another old man one day took his home-made gun and went to the administrative post, saying that he was going to kill at least one colonialist, because he did not want to die without having made his contribution to the victory of the revolution; why a FRELIMO militant defiantly faced the military commander of Nangade and announced to him in a loud voice the inevitable defeat of the colonialists in our country - knowing that that would cost him his life. Why everyday the people of Mozambique perform acts of heroism.

These are sure signs that our revolution cannot fail, because it is not by accident that these manifestations of heroism occur. They are the result of a conscious work of political education; they are the expression of a general will; they prove that the people are ready to face all difficulties to gain the independence of their country; they are the concrete manifestation of





our objective, to make each Mozambican a militant.

The Portuguese and their allies continue saying that the revolution is made by "terrorists coming from the exterior". It is true that there are terrorists in Mozambique; and that those terrorists came from the exterior. In fact, they came from a very far region (Portugal) with only the aim of exploiting the riches of our land. In order to achieve this, they oppress our people, terrorising them, killing and torturing men, women and children indiscriminately.

Concerning terrorism, there is a fundamental difference between the attitude of the FRELIMO militants and the Portuguese soldiers. Our militants kill because they are forced to kill, this being the only way the Portuguese have left for us to win our independence. In any case, FRELIMO militants attack only Portuguese soldiers and armed civilians; and there has never been a single case of a Portuguese - civilian or military - being tortured. On the contrary, the Portuguese act barbarically, as true criminals, choosing most brutal forms of torture. Young Portuguese soldiers 20 years old, traditionally christian, who came to Mozambique to "defend the last remnants of Christian Civilisation in Africa", confide to their colleagues with great naturalness of having violated African girls with a knife, of having cut off the ears of the prisoners, exhibiting them as a trophy, of having blinded prisoners with burning cigarettes.

This happened in Algiers, in the last phase of the struggle against the French colonialists, this happens again now with the Americans in Vietnam, and is also happening in Mozambique.

There is a direct relationship between the increase of colonialist terrorism and the success of the struggle for Liberation. Today, the Portuguese soldiers in Mozambique know that their defeat is inevitable; they know that they fight for a lost case. They know that most of them will not return to their country but will fall under the bullets of the Mozambican patriots. And they revenge themselves against those they can catch, torturing the people they consider "responsible" for their situation: the people who fight for their liberation.

Those manifestations of terrorism, however, have no other effect than to make our people more conscious of the necessity of finally expelling the Portuguese colonialists. Already whole groups have abandoned their villages, seeking refuge in the semi-liberated areas, where they live under the protection of our guerrillas. Here they can taste Liberty. The Portuguese administrative officers charged with collecting taxes in Niassa Province were asked by the people the reason why they did not collect taxes also in the regions of LALALA, MANDAMBUZI, MCODESSE and others. The answer given by one of the officers was significant. The answer was: "We cannot collect taxes there. FRELIMO is there. There is already free Mozambique."

In those areas the work of National reconstruction is being intensified. We have already created a new political and administrative structure. Schools are working - although in difficult conditions, due to the lack of material and teachers (often, the teachers are the few children who under the colonial regime had the privilege of studying standart II or III and who teach the

others how to write and read). Medical services are established. Agricultural production acquires a new rythm, now that our guerrillas are in a condition to protect the populations against bombings. There are many more cultivated camps than during colonialism.

These are the current realities of our Revolution.

Since the beginning of the revolution, many things have changed in Mozambique. Many more things will change until our revolution ends, because it will not end with our independence. Independence, in fact, is only one of the objectives of our revolution, a condition for the realisation of the basic aims which we have declared since the beginning: the construction of a society directed towards economic progress, where all Mozambicans will have the same rights, where the power will belong to the people.

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## I N M O Z A M B I Q U E

### EPISODES IN THE ARMED STRUGGLE

#### I - THE STORY OF THE BOASTFUL CAPTAIN COELHO ARAUJO AND HIS " SOLDIERS WITH THE RED CAP ".

There was once a Portuguese captain named David Coelho Araujo. He was a valiant man, who had began his military career as a private and who, step by step, winning many laudatory citations and decorations, was promoted until he reached the rank of Captain. He fought in Spain during the Spanish Civil War; he was in the Azores during World War II, and served as a member of an expeditionary force in Macao in 1949. He received many citations and many Portuguese and Spanish medals. Lately, he was District Commander of the Public Security Police in Santarem (Portugal).

In July last year Captain Coelho Araujo was sent to Mozambique, to Niassa Province. He commanded a large group of Portuguese soldiers specially trained in anti-guerrilla warfare. Their distinctive mark was a red cap and a long knife. They used to say that the knife was enough to fight the "bandits" of FRELIMO, they needed no guns.

When they arrived in Vila Cabral, Captain Araujo gathered the whole white population and made an impressive speech, saying that he had already fought 3 wars, this one would be the fourth one, and therefore, he could guarantee the Portuguese population that in less than 2 weeks he would "clear" Niassa District of all FRELIMO terrorists.

At the same time, aiming at terrorising the African population and FRELIMO fighters, he spread thousands of pamphlets which said:

" FOR THE GOOD OF FRELIMO - FRELIMO MEN, ATTENTION! THE SOLDIERS WITH THE RED CAPS HAVE ARRIVED! WHEN THEY ARE DISPERSED, THEY ARE DANGEROUS! WHEN THEY ARE CONCENTRATED THEY ARE STILL MORE DANGEROUS! THEREFORE, ATTENTION! "

All this theatricality ended dramatically. On the fourth day after his arrival, Captain Coelho Araujo went on a reconnaissance mission. The car in which he was travelling ( he was not afraid of the 'bandits' of FRELIMO, he had fought three wars, he was in the front car ) touched a mine placed on the road by our guerrillas, in Nova Coimbra. All that was left of Captain Coelho was one arm and one leg.

The death of this captain had a tremendously demoralising effect on the civil population of Vila Cabral. They contacted our militants and asked them not to mine the road leading to Nampula for some days, because they wanted to leave Vila Cbral immediately. Our militants accepted their demand, and for one week they did not mine that road. This attitude is in accordance with one of the principles of the policy of FRELIMO - to divorce, to separate the Portuguese civil population in Mozambique from the colonialist machine of repression.

With captain Coelho Araujo killed, the men of the red caps lost their potential dangerousness. They began using normal caps, as all other soldiers do. They convinced themselves of the necessity of using guns, as the knives proved not to be very efficient for their defense against our guns. And they disappeared as a special group, being integrated into other units.

## II - THREE PORTUGUESE POLICE KILLED WITH ARROWS

Traditional weapons continue to play an important role in our struggle. When our people do not have guns, they fight with knives and arrows.

In Mocimboa da Praia, for exemple, the Portuguese authorities had sent 3 policemen to the region of Nambude, to investigate the political activities of the people and to arrest all those who possessed FRELIMO cards.

The people of the region decided to kill them. One day when the 3 policemen had entered a camp to steal cassava, 3 nationalists who were following them attacked them with arrows. One of the policemen died on the spot. The two others, gravely wounded, managed to crawl back to the post, protecting themselves with their pistols. Both of them died in hospital in Mocimboa da Praia, as a result of their wounds.

The father of one of the policemen was in Lourenzo Marques. When he heard about the death of his son, he went to Mocimboa da Praia and tried to organise a law suit against the authorities, accusing them of having sent his son " to die as a pig, stealing cassava ". Of course, the law suit could not be organised because of the opposition of the authorities.

## III - THE MURDER OF THE FRELIMO CHAIRMAN OF MTAKANINI

( Quotation from a letter sent by the Area Secretary of Nangade. Translation from Makonde )

"Dear Comrades,

Our heart is mourning. FRELIMO chairman of the Mtakanini branch, brother AROBAINI KAPUNGU, was murdered by the Portuguese. He died as a true militant,

as an hero.

He was arrested by the Portuguese at Nangade lake and was taken to Nangade Post. After his arrival at the post, the chief phoned to Mueda to call their war commander, a major who lived there. When the commander arrived he questioned the late chairman as to whether he was a chairman. Comrade Kapungu answered "Yes, I am a chairman of FRELIMO". The commander resumed and asked the late chairman whether he remembered the battle that was fought at NGARILLO. He answered "Yes, I remember everything, and it was I who hid the D.S.D.(guerrillas) who fought the war.

The commander continued asking again, "Do you recollect the war that was fought on the Palma road?" " Yes, I recollect it, and here again it was I who sheltered the guerrillas. I showed them the place of the battle and they did it". The commander went on interviewing the prisoner. "What about that of Namunda, do you remember?". Our brother replied again "Yes, that was a mixture of the population and the guerrillas, and I took care of their camp until the day of the battle. All the plans for penetrating the place were done by me. All your soldiers were killed, except three, who fled."

After these words the commander told the prisoner: " So today you are going to be killed, the way you killed the Portuguese soldiers." The FRELIMO chairman of Mtakanini answered defiantly: "I am not affraid of dying. Death is nothing, if one dies for a just cause. But before I die, I want to express my advice that if you Portuguese coercively want to stay in Mozambique, you will be exterminated. And never think that you will rule Mozambique again. Mozambique is going to be administered by a people's government - FRELIMO. Soon after my death you will face big things."

After these words the major, furious, grabbed a gun and shot our brother. He fell dead and his head was cut off.

It is when the news was taken to Nangade Luneke branch to notify the Area Chairman. The Area Chairman called the D.S.D. immediately, and in the meeting he expressed his grief at the Portuguese war, and at last called on the ones present to mourn over the late Chairman AROBAINI KAPUNGU, and to revenge him.

The D.S.D. reacted to the call with enthusiasm. In turn they went for an ambush at the crossroads of LIMWALAMWALA and PALMA, and spent two days before the attack. On the 6th of November 1965 the Portuguese left with a convoy of five vehicles for Palma. All the lorries were packed with soldiers and goods. At 8:30 am the three front vehicles fell into an ambush and were all destroyed without any survivors. They failed to remove the motor-lorries that day because they were only rubble.

Brother Arobaini Kapungu died as a true FRELIMO militant.

Yours in Independence, labour and enthusiasm

Area Secretary, Branch Nangade



W A R C O M M U N I Q U E SCOMMUNIQUE No 46

21 January 1966

In a communique issued on the 16th of January the Portuguese Armed Forces declare that they had had 1,500 clashes with the "terrorist" forces and the people, during the last 6 weeks, in Mozambique, having 'killed , wounded or arrested hundreds of terrorists, and suffering only two casualties'.

The contradiction of the Portuguese is very evident: on one hand, they continue saying that there is no war in Mozambique, which they describe as "an oasis of peace in an Africa full of conflicts". On the other hand, by announcing 1,500 operations in 42 days, they suggest that there was an average of 35 operations per day in Mozambique.

It is easy to explain this contradiction. The Portuguese authorities must make the Portuguese population in Mozambique believe that the army has been active in the struggle against the "terrorists", because that population knows too well that there is war and that the Portuguese troops have been defeated, and cannot anymore be deceived by that propaganda of peace. This explains the "1,500 operations" and the "hundreds killed, wounded or arrested".

At the same time, the Portuguese feel that it is necessary to make the world believe that "peace and order are absolute in Mozambique", aiming at attracting foreign investments, and trying to "prove" that there is no opposition from the people to their permanence in Mozambique.

It is impossible to satisfy both opposite aims at the same time. Therefore, the Portuguese authorities alternatively declare in their communiques that "the Portuguese troops were very active in the struggle against the enemy", and "peace is absolute in Mozambique".

The following are some of the latest FRELIMO military operations. These are the real operations in Mozambique.

1. On the 27th of December 1965 FRELIMO guerrillas attacked a small group of Portuguese soldiers who had camped in the region of Pwambwala (Quissange). Three Portuguese soldiers were killed.
2. On the 30th of December 2 military vehicles in a convoy of five were destroyed by mines and bazooka fire. 10 Portuguese soldiers were killed.
3. On the 4th of January 1966 FRELIMO fighters mined the road between Mocimboa da Praia and Mueda. One military lorry was destroyed and its 4 occupants were killed.
4. On the 8th of January a force composed of all guerrillas of four FRELIMO military bases attacked a large group of Portuguese soldiers camped near Nan-gololo Mission. The attack lasted for one hour - from 6 to 7 am. The Portuguese suffered heavy losses: reports from our informants in that region say that later in the afternoon the Portuguese sent to the headquarters of Muidumbe 1 lorry loaded with dead soldiers and two with wounded.

5. After our attack in Nangololo, the Portuguese concentrated all their forces which operate in Cabo Delgado, to "hunt" the guerrillas. On the 11th of January a large concentration went on patrol, to intercept our fighters. FRELIMO guerrillas were informed by the people of the movements of the soldiers, and organised an ambush. Fifteen soldiers fell dead, others were wounded.

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COMMUNIQUE No 47

20 January 1966

The following operations took place in Niassa Province during the last week of December:

1. On the 26th of December 1965, at 4 pm, three lorries loaded with Portuguese soldiers coming from the post of MAVACO, in direction to MATACA, were ambushed by FRELIMO guerrillas and destroyed with mines and bazooka fire. Forty-five Portuguese soldiers were killed.
2. On the 28th of December, at 10 am, 5 lorries loaded with soldiers were ambushed by our guerrillas on the same road (MAVACO-MATACA). Two lorries were destroyed. 25 soldiers were killed. One of our guerrillas was killed during the attack.

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COMMUNIQUE No 48

3 February 1966

Our struggle proceeds without flagging. The rainy season continues favorising our attacks and ambushes. The Portuguese soldiers lost their initiative and are completely demoralised.

Two African soldiers who deserted from the colonialist army last month and who joined FRELIMO forces told us that the Portuguese soldiers constantly throw insults against Salazar, accusing him of sending them to certain death in order to protect the interests of the capitalists who live in Lisbon, quiet, fat, far from the war.

The Portuguese soldiers do not sleep in their headquarters in the regions controlled by us: even in the rain, they prefer to sleep in the bush, fearing that the posts or headquarters will be attacked with mortars by our guerrillas.

When the platoon of African soldiers to which the 2 deserters belonged was sent in patrol, their commander, a white Portuguese sub-lieutenant, always asked the African corporal to change insignias with him and to go in front.

Another current practice among the Portuguese troops is this: when they are sent on mission, they camp at a relatively small distance from the headquarters. There they remain until the period of the mission is completed. They then shoot into the air, to spend their ammunition in order to make their superiors believe that they fought effectively, returning afterwards to the headquarters.

We know that the Portuguese soldiers are also exploited and have no direct interest in the war. But they are acting as supporters of the colonial

machine which oppresses and exploits us. We therefore will fight them, until they are completely driven out and our country is free.

The following are the latest information received in the headquarters, concerning FRELIMO military operations in Mozambique.

#### CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

1. From the 8th to the 16th of January FRELIMO guerrillas destroyed or damaged eight Portuguese military vehicles with mines, bazooka and machine-gun fire and grenades, in the regions of Quitarajo, Mbalawala, Nangololo, Chai and Miteda. The Portuguese had about 50 losses, among killed and wounded. Seven of our militants were wounded during those operations, and one killed.
2. On the 7th of January FRELIMO guerrillas attacked a military post in MBAWALA, killing 4 soldiers and capturing a box of ammunition, 4 rifles and grenades. 109 Mozambicans who were arrested in the post were freed.
3. On the 11th of January FRELIMO fighters attacked with bazooka and machine gun fire a group of Portuguese soldiers in the village of Malamba, between Palma and Mocimboa da Praia. Our guerrillas had been informed that the soldiers were camped there; they encircled the soldiers and shot at them. Eleven Portuguese were killed and the others fled. 9 rifles were captured. One of our militants was killed.
4. On the 12th of January our guerrillas attacked a military post in MWAGUIDE. The post was extensively damaged. We do not know the casualties the enemy suffered.
5. On the 16th of January a group of FRELIMO militants of the youth league attacked a group of soldiers on the road to NANTULO, killing 4, forcing the others to flee, and freeing 3 nationalists. These nationalists had been arrested in 1964, and were being transferred to another prison.

#### NIASSA PROVINCE

1. On the 3rd of January FRELIMO guerrillas attacked a group of Portuguese soldiers in LILIMBO region, wounding gravely two sub-lieutenants and killing 5 privates. One of our militants was wounded.
2. On the 8th of January one of our military units ambushed a Portuguese platoon near Macaloge. Eight Portuguese soldiers were killed.
3. On the 11th, 13th and 14th of January, three Portuguese military vehicles were destroyed by mines, in the region of Macaloge. A total of 20 soldiers were killed or wounded.

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P O R T U G U E S E   K I L L E D  
6 5   V I L L A G E R S '

From: "ZAMBIA MAIL", December 17, 1965

"PETAUKE, Thursday. -

More than 3,000 refugees from Mozambique now camped here fled their country after 65 of their tribesmen had been shot dead by the armed Portuguese security forces. The refugees claimed that two Portuguese businessmen were killed by villagers.

The Zambian Government has set up two refugee camps - one at Manyane in Chief Mwanjawanthu's area and another at Ziwaniana village in Chief Ndade's area about ten miles from the Great East Road near Nyimba.

Among the refugees at Ziwaniana is Chief Nyakaloto. He told the Mail in an exclusive interview that 65 of his people had been arrested by Portuguese soldiers in an early morning swoop on October 23. HE ALLEGED THAT THEY HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR BEING IN POSSESSION OF FRELIMO CARDS.

"The arrested people were asked to denounce their party and co-operate with the Portuguese authorities. You know we in Mozambique have never known freedom throughout our lives. My people refused to co-operate and this cost them their lives", he said.

"They were merciless shot down, the whole lot of them and only because we want to be treated as human beings. I tell you the Portuguese are brutal and you on this side of the border cannot understand our suffering," he said with tears streaming from his eyes.

Mwanja Phiri, the oldest woman at the Ziwaniana Camp had this to say: "I saw Portuguese soldiers rounding up youngmen in my village. I did not know what for. But I was later told they were found to be in possession of political party cards."

"A few days later I was told they were brutally butchered. One of my relatives, Pondaponda Mwale, was among those killed".

The old woman walks with the support of a stick. With a black cloth round her waist, she said in a trembling voice: "It took me and my grand-daughter 4 nights to reach here. We travelled at night for fear of being arrested and suffering death at the hands of the Portuguese. We left all that was dear to us - cattle, goats, fowls, gardens with maize and groundnuts growing".

She has vowed that her spirit "will rise and haunt the Portuguese regime".

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THE UNITED NATIONS

Last December a FRELIMO delegation composed of the President, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, and the Secretary for External Affairs, comrade Marcelino dos Santos, went to New York to petition in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly of the U.N.

The President of FRELIMO was thus carrying out a specific mission which had been entrusted to him last October, by the Conference of the Nationalist



Organisations of the Portuguese Colonies (C.O.N.C.P.). That mission was, for the President of FRELIMO to be the spokesman of the Liberation Movements of the Portuguese Colonies at the 1965 session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Our delegation was charged fundamentally with a work of enlightening, by informing the U.N. on the present situation in the territories under Portuguese colonial domination, with emphasis on the armed struggle for liberation launched by the people of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique.

Once more a resolution condemning Portuguese colonialism and reaffirming our right to independence was approved. Sixty-six countries voted for the resolution, 26 voted against it and 15 abstained. As usually Britain and the United States of America - old allies of Portugal - voted against. All African countries and nearly all Asian countries voted for the resolution.

Twenty-six countries voted against. The considerations we produced when the Committee of 24 of the U.N. met in Dar Es Salaam last May continue to be completely valid. We stated then:

"FRELIMO has a realistic outlook concerning the activities of the U.N. in the field of decolonisation. We are aware of the fact that there are strong and powerful imperialistic influences within the U.N.. Colonialism is an instrument of Imperialism. While these imperialistic tendencies continue to dominate, the colonialist countries do not have to fear any serious international action directed against them. That is the reason we decided to launch the revolution in Mozambique. To wait and trust the U.N. would have meant to condemn ourselves indefinitely to serfdom".

We now quote the text of the resolution and the record of the voting:

#### "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Note with deep concern that, in spite of the measures laid down by the Security Council in the aforementioned resolutions, the government of Portugal is intensifying the measures of repression and military operations against the African people of these territories with a view to defeat their legitimate aspirations to self-determination, freedom and independence;

Further note with deep concern that the activities of the foreign financial interests in these Territories are an impediment to the African people in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence;

Consider that the evidence submitted by the petitioners confirmed that the Government of Portugal has continued to use the aid and weapons that it receives from its military allies against the populations of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Territories under its administration;

State that the attitude of Portugal towards the African population of its colonies and the neighbouring States, constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Reaffirm the right of the peoples of the African Territories under Portuguese administration to freedom and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve their rights;

Appeal to all States to render, in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity, the people of the Territories under Portuguese administration their moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

Condemn the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

Condemn the policy of the Government of Portugal which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the establishment on a large scale of foreign immigrants in the Territories and by the exporting of workers to South Africa;

Request all States to prevent such activities of their nationals in the foreign financial interests which are an impediment to the attainment by the people of their legitimate rights of freedom and independence;

Urge Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively:

(a) Break off diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of Portugal or refrain from establishing such relations;

(b) Close their ports to all vessels flying the Portuguese flag or in the service of Portugal;

(c) Prohibit their ships from entering any ports in Portugal and its colonial territories;

(d) Refuse landing and transit facilities to all aircraft belonging to or in the service of the Government of Portugal and companies registered under the laws of Portugal;

(e) Boycot all trade with Portugal;

Request all States and, in particular, the military allies of Portugal within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to take the following steps:

(a) To refrain forthwith from giving the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the African people of the Territories under its administration;

(b) To take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply of arms and military equipment to the Government of Portugal;

(c) To stop the sale or shipment to the Government of Portugal of equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition;

Appeal to all the specialized agencies, and in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement the Declaration on the Ending of Colonialism;

Request the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialised agencies concerned and other international relief organisations to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration and to the people who have suffered from military operations, and;

Request the Security Council to consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter, for the purpose of carrying out its resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination. "

This resolution was adopted by 66 votes in favour to 26 against, with 15 abstentions.

The result of the roll call was as follows:

IN FAVOUR: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (B), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

AGAINST: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

ABSTAINING: Chile, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Laos, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand and Turkey.

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# THE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE OF THE THREE CONTINENTS

In Havana, capital of the first free country of the American Continent, the First Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America was held in January 1966.

This Conference had a historical significance: for the first time the revolutionary forces of the countries of three Continents, the most authentic voices of their respective peoples met and put their experiences together, classified and unmasked their common enemy - imperialism, established a revolutionary program of joint action.

This Conference therefore meant the widening of the united anti-imperialist front, and it will be the inspiration for new people's revolutions throughout the world.

FRELIMO was present at the Conference of the Three Continents representing the Mozambican people. By having already launched the armed struggle in Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism and imperialism, FRELIMO gives an important contribution for the realisation of the main objective expressed by the Conference: the destruction of imperialism in all its forms.

S T A T E M E N T   O N   R O D H E S I A

Last November FRELIMO issued the following statement on U.D.I. in Rhodesia:

We have been assisting a world movement of condemnation of UDI in Zimbabwe. However, we also note that until now no positive action has been taken against that illegal act, in spite of the fact that it did not come as a surprise, but was expected for a long time and was the certain result of a series of manoeuvres carried out by the Smith government in connivance with the British Government.

This fact confirms what experience has taught us: that in vital matters such as that of independence a nation's people must count primarily on themselves and must not wait for solutions to come from outside. The aid given by other countries is useful since it furnishes the people with the means they need to realise their objectives, and this is important because it is impossible to successfully face bombs and tanks with bows and arrows. The solution of the problems which are posed in each country, however, have to be solved actively by the people themselves.

FRELIMO does not apologise for violent solutions. On the contrary, we decided to begin the armed struggle for liberation in our own country only after exhausting all possibilities for a peaceful settlement. We are conscious that the ideal solution for any conflict is the peaceful one. However, knowing, as we do, the colonialist and imperialist mentality, and analysing objectively the situation in Zimbabwe, we are forced to conclude that economic sanctions will not produce any effect because of the assistance the imperialist countries will continue to give to Smith as they do today to Portugal and South Africa (Last September, those countries gave a loan of nine million pounds to Smith's government). We are also convinced that the only way to achieve the real independence of Zimbabwe is through an armed struggle. However, it is not up to us to point out solutions to our brothers from Zimbabwe. They will know how to find the best way to win their independence.

The Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Smith's gang means a victory for imperialism and colonialism in Africa. It is up to the people of Zimbabwe, to us Africans and to all progressive and freedom-loving peoples to make sure that this victory does not endure. To achieve this, immediate action is necessary, because history has shown us that the longer an unjust and illegal situation (such as UDI) continues, the more entrenched it becomes. And it is on this that Smith is counting.

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We note with deep regret that, three months later, this statement is still current.



2 n d C O N G R E S S O F U N E M O

From the 29th of December 1965 to the 2nd of January 1966 the Second Congress of the NATIONAL UNION OF MOZAMBICAN STUDENTS (UNEMO) took place in Dar Es Salaam.

A statement issued by UNEMO on that occasion says that, "During the long sessions and discussions, which were carried on at the 2nd Congress, the delegates made an analysis of the situation and consequent tasks they face on the national level, as well as on the level of the Portuguese colonies, the African Continent and the world in general.

"The Congress declared that the Second Congress of UNEMO was held at an historical moment when the conflict between the imperialists, lead by the United States of America, and the exploited people, is in its most critical phase, and the relationship between these forces becomes every day more favourable to the forces fighting for freedom, justice, progress and peace.

" To illustrate this analysis, the Congress studies and considered the situation of Mozambique, where FRELIMO has organised the people's masses on a wide front. The organisation of the people and the raising of their political level created the conditions that, in a little more than a year of armed struggle, have allowed growing areas of Mozambique to witness daily the destruction of the colonial apparatus. And within these areas which FRELIMO controls, a new life is being organised.

" Facing the consequences of this analysis, the Congress declared that UNEMO, as well as other mass organisations of youth, women and workers, shall develop and increase the consciousness of its members in order that they may become equal to the task of liberation and nation building under the direction of FRELIMO.

" Moreover, the Congress decided that in addition to the fact that the students may at any moment be recalled to make their contribution to the fight, a minimum of fifteen students must return every year during their holidays to work inside Mozambique."

On the subject of African Unity, the statement continues:

"Although UNEMO actively subscribes to African Unity and the OAU, the Congress had to show its clear disapproval of the manoeuvring to create groups of political pressure inside and outside of the OAU. The Congress yet manifested its opinion that the deep submission of certain independent countries to their former colonisers and to imperialism in general. The growing infiltration of American imperialism, as well as the conflicts between anti-popular governments and their people, are factors which determine the negative aspects of OAU behaviour. Examples of this behaviour are the recent resolution against so-called subversion and the hesitations and shameful compromises to agressions against Congo(Leopoldville), Gabon, and Rhodesia. The Congress greeted the revolutionary courage of those African States that remain faithful to the ideals of the masses, even when by doing this they face all sorts of perils. These very States are the same who broke their diplomatic relations with Great Britain and gave again new proofs of their attachment to the Charter and resolutions of the OAU. The Congress congratulated these States in a cable."

Analysing the behaviour of the imperialist countries, the Congress stated:

"Among imperialists, US imperialism plays the role of leader and of policeman to protect reactionary forces. Its aggression against the Dominican Republic, Panama and Congo(Leo) are some of the several examples studied by the Congress. The aggression of US imperialism reaches the highest degree of ferocity in the case of Vietnam, where its behaviour is truly linked with that of the Nazis. UNEMO appreciates highly the great example of the revolutionary spirit shown by the Vietnam people. The just war waged by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (the only legitimate and authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people) is a very important contribution to the cause of the Mozambican people and all people cheering freedom."

The last action of the Congress was the election of the new Executive and Consultative Committee. Comrade Simeao Massango, formerly responsible for the section of the USSR has been unanimously elected president of the Executive Committee.

MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTION felicitates UNEMO for the success of its 2nd Congress.

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### M E S S A G E S

PRESIDENT NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT SOUTH VIETNAM  
HANOI

OCCASION 5th ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING NATIONAL LIBERTATION FRONT  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT SALUTES HEROIC  
PEOPLE SOUTH VIETNAM THEIR ORGANISATION FLN AND FELICITATES  
THEM GREAT VICTORIES ACHIEVED OVER IMPERIALIST AGRESSORS STOP  
YOUR VICTORIES CONSTITUTE STIMULUS FOR OTHER PEOPLE LIKE OURS  
ALSO FIGHTING AGAINST IMPERIALISM STOP YOUR VICTORIES PROVE  
THAT EVEN MOST POWERFUL IMPERIALISM CANNOT RETAIN PEOPLES WILL

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FRELIMO

\* \* \*

PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO  
GOVERNMENT CUBA REPUBLIC  
HAVANA

OCCASION SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DEFEAT BAPTISTA REGIME CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE FRELIMO SALUTE CUBAN PEOPLE STOP CUBAN SOCIALIST  
DEVELOPPMENT IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST CO-  
LONIALISM IMPERIALISM STOP REINFORCES OUR STRUGGLE AND UNSHAKABLE  
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CUBAN AND MOZAMBICAN PEOPLE

EDUARDO MONDLANE PRESIDENT FRELIMO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HIS EXCELLENCY JULIUS NYERERE PRESIDENT TANZANIA  
DAR ES SALAAM

IN THE NAME CENTRAL COMMITTEE FRELIMO MY OWN WISH CONGRATULATE YOU FOR YOUR ELECTION PRESIDENT TANZANIA STOP WE ARE CONVINCED THAT IN ELECTING YOU THE PEOPLE TANZANIA WISH TO REALISE THEIR ASPIRATIONS FOR PROGRESS AND WELL-BEING STOP AND WE ARE CERTAIN THAT AS IN THE PAST YOU AND THE TANZANIAN PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION OF MOZAMBIQUE AND THE REST OF NON-INDEPENDENT AFRICA AND TO STRIVE FOR AFRICAN UNITY AS THE ONLY SURE GUARANTEE FOR AFRICAN FREEDOM AND FOR RAPID ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUARDO MONDLANE

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We regret that the regular publication of MOZAMBIKAN REVOLUTION has not been maintained.

The reason for this is, the increased need for publications to be sent into Mozambique, and the lack of personnel in our Information Department.

Faced with the dilemma of whether we should give priority to publications for outside of Mozambique or for the interior, we chosed the second alternative.

Our main work is to be done in Mozambique. We must counter the Portuguese propaganda, which has been extremely active during the last months, through the "psycho-social services".

We hope in the future that we will be able to issue the MOZAMBIKAN REVOLUTION more regularly.